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AUTHOR Bockman, Ilene F., Comp.
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ABSTRACT

Included in this annotated bibliography are approximately 100 resources about the Japanese-American population in the United States. Cited works include journals, monographs, books, theses, and dissertations intended to highlight significant scholarship and research of Japanese-American identity, acculturation, assimilation, school and family life, values, mental health, personality characteristics, and social patterns. References to internment and relocation adjustments are not included. Book listings are arranged by subject area and, within the subject area, are alphabetized by author. The last section includes a short bibliography of available bibliographies and other books that were consulted in preparing this annotated bibliography. (Author/JR)

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Japanese-American Identity in the United States, 1945-Present.

A Selected Annotated Bibliography

Compiled by

Ilene F. Rockman

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Introduction

Intended as a brief introduction to the wealth of material written about the Japanese-American population in the United States, this bibliography is selective in scope and annotated for the convenience of the reader. Cited works include reference to journals, monographs, books, theses, and dissertations all intended to highlight significant scholarship and research on the topic of Japanese-American identity. The citations are arranged by subject and are restricted only by language (English), geography (written about Japanese-Americans but published worldwide), and date (post World War II to the present day). References to the internment and relocation adjustments are not included.

Ilene F. Rockman
January 1975

Befu, Harumi. "Contrastive Acculturation of California Japanese: Comparative Approach to the Study of Immigrants." Human Organization 24 (Fall 1965), 209-16.

Discusses opposite patterns of acculturation among two Japanese communities in California. One is "insulated" toward acculturation, whereas the other community is "positively oriented" toward it. Author notes that different economic opportunities in these two towns result in contrasting patterns of acculturation, and the presence or absence of a Japanese-American Citizens' League chapter has significant effects.

Briggs, Dennie L. "Process of Acculturation Illustrated by an Empirical Study: The Acquisition of Caucasoid Culture Patterns by American Japanese." Unpublished MA thesis, University of Southern California, 1952.

Studies the attitudes of second and third generation Japanese-American youth toward family relationships, and compares the patterns of Japanese-American family organizations with those of Caucasian-Americans. No significant differences were found among the two types of families on ownership of material objects, or on amount of authoritarian control in their households.

Briggs, Dennie L. "Social Adaptation Among Japanese-American Youth: A Comparative Study." Sociology and Social Research 38 (May-June 1954), 293-300.

Data derived from a questionnaire survey of 51 Japanese-American boys and 51 Caucasian-American boys in Los Angeles revealed no significant differences between the attitudes of the two groups. Author concludes that there is more social and cultural distance between the Issei and Nisei generations of Japanese, than between these two control groups of Japanese and Caucasian-Americans.

Broom, L. and J. I. Kitsuse. "Validation of Acculturation: A Condition of Ethnic Assimilation." American Anthropologist 57 (February 1955) 44-48.

Authors profess that acculturation validation takes place in the host society, rather than in the ethnic community. Normally, participation in dominant institutions is a prerequisite to valid acculturation, however, in the case of the Japanese-Americans, this validation is postponed.

Connor, John W. "Acculturation and Family Continuities in Three Generations of Japanese-Americans." Journal of Marriage and Family 36 (February 1974) 159-165.

Examines the extent to which the Japanese-American family has retained certain characteristics associated with the traditional family system in

Japan. Data is based upon interviews with 299 Issei, Nisei, and Sansei men and women. Information shows that considerable acculturation has occurred, although the third generation still retains characteristics of ie (the Japanese household). Author concludes, therefore, that it is false to assume that the Sansei generation has been completely "Americanized."

DeVos, George. "A Quantitative Rorschach Assessment of Maladjustment and Rigidity in Acculturating Japanese-Americans." Genetic Psychology Monographs 51-52 (1955), 1-87.

Detailed analysis of the extent to which rigidity and maladjustment occurs among Japanese-Americans of the Issei, Nisei, and Kibei generations in Chicago. Author compares this data with sane, neurotic, and schizophrenic Caucasian-Americans by means of the Rorschach test.

Horinouchi, Isao. "Educational Values and Pre-adaptation in the Acculturation of Japanese-Americans." Sacramento Anthropological Society, 1967.

Explores the emphasis placed upon education and pre-adaptation as a means for upward social mobility in the acculturation of Japanese-Americans. Interviews were conducted among 20 Issei in the Sacramento area to provide background information about the emigration process. Projections are provided about the Sansei, and the effects that acculturation will have on the breakdown of the Japanese culture among future generations.

Iga, Mamoru. "Acculturation of Japanese Population in Davis County, Utah." Unpublished PhD dissertation, University of Utah, 1955.

Attempts to determine the degree to which acculturation has affected the relationships of Issei, Nisei and Sansei Japanese-Americans in Davis County, Utah, as well as the different patterns of this acculturation. Includes (1) an historical development with major emphasis upon the economic and social organizations of the community, and (2) the ethnic viewpoints, customs, and beliefs of its people.

Ito, Hiroshi (pseudonym). "Japanese Outcastes in the United States." In George DeVos and Hiroshi Wagatsuma, Japan's Invisible Race: Caste in Culture and Personality. Berkeley: University of California, 1967, pp. 200-221.

Chronicles an account of the outcaste immigrants from Japan to the United States in terms of their psychological characteristics, marriage and family patterns, and relationship with the Issei and Nisei generations.

Kurakawa, Minako. "Acculturation and Childhood Accidents Among Chinese- and Japanese-Americans." Unpublished PhD dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1967.

This study of Japanese-American children in the San Francisco Bay area shows that acculturated children with unacculturated parents are more likely to have accidents than are unacculturated children with the same type of parents. Justification for this theory comes from the belief that the former are caught between the contradiction of their parents' behavior and the models that are demonstrated by their school peers, while the latter have only one example to follow.

Nanamura, Tom. "A Study of the Social Adjustment of Japanese-American Children in Selected Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Grades." Unpublished MA thesis, San Jose State College, 1961.

Examines social relationships which exist in Santa Clara, California between the Sansei and the non-Sansei children in grades 4, 5, and 6 in two rural schools. Author discusses how Japanese-American children are regarded by their peers, and whether or not they have problems of social adjustment stemming from their cultural background.

Sommers, V. S. "Identity Conflict and Acculturation Problems in Oriental-Americans." American Journal of Ortnopsychiatry 30 (1960), 637-44.

Article presents two examples of Oriental-Americans for purposes of examination of the interdependence and cross-cultural influence on the function of the personality. Author notes that neurosis can stem from pressures of acculturation, and warns that therapists must work to resolve the neurosis, not to acculturate their patients.

Sommers, V. S. "The Impact of Dual-cultural Membership on Identity." Psychiatry 27 (1964), 332-44.

Analysis of the effects that a lack of socio-cultural identity may have on the self-image. Four cases are presented - a Mexican-American, Jewish-Russian-American, Negro-Puerto Rican, and a Japanese-American, along with a summation of the defense breakdowns and psychological identity problems faced by these four cases.

ASSIMILATION

Brooks, Melvin S. and Ken Kunihiro. "Education in Assimilation of Japanese: A Study in the Houston Area of Texas." Sociology and Social Research 37 (September-October 1952), 16-22.

Partial report of the educational aspect of assimilation among Japanese-Americans in the Houston, Texas area. Based upon a questionnaire administered to 28 Issei and 36 of their children, authors conclude that (1) Issei males are more assimilated than Issei females because of their facility with the English language, and (2) Issei males and females surveyed had

acquired knowledge and habits closer to "American" culture than to the Japanese.

Cho, Chang-Soo. "The Correlations of Cultural Assimilation of Two Groups of Issei Women." Unpublished MA thesis, University of Washington, 1953.

Study of the factors associated with the assimilation of two groups of Issei women in Seattle (40 Buddhist and 40 Christian women). From the data derived, the author concludes that those Christian women with a high education level in Japan and employed outside of the home were more assimilated than Issei women without these same cultural characteristics.

Conroy, Frances Hilary and T. Scott Miyakawa (eds). East Across the Pacific; Historical and Sociological Studies of Japanese Immigration and Assimilation. Santa Barbara, California: American Bibliographical Center, 1972.

Authors' intent is to organize recent research on Japanese immigration and settlement in North America, Hawaii, and the Pacific. The work contains historical and sociological essays which discuss the rapid acculturation and social mobility which the Japanese have experienced.

DeFleur, Melvin L. and Chang-See Cho. "Assimilation of Japanese Born Women in and American City." Social Problems 4 (January 1957), 244-57.

Mail questionnaire survey conducted on a sample of 80 urban Issei women to determine the degree of their assimilation, and their group membership into society.

Ervin-Tripp, Susan. "An Issei Learns English." Journal of Social Issues 23 (April 1967), 78-90.

Inquiry into the acquisition of English by Japanese wives brought to the United States by American servicemen after World War II. Examines the reasons why some wives learned English faster than others, and the modes of expression acquired.

Grodzins, Morton. "Making Un-Americans." American Journal of Sociology 60 (May 1955), 570-82.

Brief case study of the behavior of Japanese-Americans during the times of mandatory assimilation into the "American" society. Author concludes that "loyalties change as social situations change."

Kagiwada, George. "The Third-Generation Hypothesis: Structural Assimilation Among Japanese-Americans." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Pacific Sociological Association, March, 1968.

Illustrates the extent to which the third generation hypothesis holds true among Japanese-Americans, focusing upon structural relationships (such as friendship patterns). Concludes that although the hypothesized pattern may be valid for part of the Sansei, it is not a dominant pattern among the majority of this generation.

Kitagawa, Daisuke. "Assimilation or Pluralism?" In Arnold M. Rose and Caroline B. Rose (eds.), Minority Problems: A Textbook of Readings in Intergroup Relations. New York: Harper and Row, 1965, pp. 285-87.

Selection is part of a letter to a group of Japanese-Americans from the Reverend Kitagawa which discusses assimilation. Author debates whether or not it is better for the Japanese-American to work toward total integration, or try and perpetuate his own ethnic identity. Although arguments are presented for both sides of the question, letter concludes without reaching a viable conclusion.

Kitano, Harry H. L. "Housing Japanese-Americans in the San Francisco Bay Area." In Nathan Glazer and David McEntire (eds.), Studies in Housing and Minority Groups. Berkeley: University of California, 1960, pp. 178-97.

Based upon a survey of selected Japanese-Americans toward housing facilities in the Bay Area, respondents concluded that adequate housing needs was not an issue of major importance to them. Although they recognized discriminatory practices in certain geographical areas, the Japanese-Americans were resistant to challenge them, preferring to either ignore the discrimination or reside in areas outside of its scope.

LaViolette, Forest Emmanuel. Americans of Japanese Ancestry: A Study of Assimilation in the American Community. Toronto: Canadian Institute of Internal Affairs, 1945.

Special attention is focused upon the conditions of the Japanese community in America, rather than relations between this community and the rest of society. Book discusses such relationships as the family, ethnic organizations, marriage, occupational choice, and the communication between generations.

Makaroff, Julian. "America's Other Racial Minority -- Japanese-Americans." Contemporary Review 210 (June 1967), 310-14.

Comparative study of American-born Japanese, Nisei, and Blacks in terms of their attitude toward their ethnic heritage and discrimination experienced by whites. Discusses opinion that America is essentially a white nation founded by descendents of Europe, and no white nation can successfully absorb a large non-white population.

Ogawa, Dennis M. and Terry A. Welden. "Cross-cultural Analysis of Feedback

Behavior Within the Japanese-American and Caucasian-American Small Groups." Journal of Communication 22 (June 1972), 189-95.

Investigation of the presence of feedback as a sequential event in both Japanese-American and Caucasian-American small group discussions. Authors indexed their findings by teams of coder-observers, and concluded that the Japanese-American group manifested significantly less feedback than their Caucasian-American counterpart.

COLLEGE STUDENTS

Hirabayashi, Gordon K. "A Sociometric Study of University of Washington Students of Japanese Ancestry." Unpublished MA thesis, University of Washington, 1949.

Author surveyed 191 Nisei students at the University of Washington to determine the factors which affect the selection of friends, dates and student leaders. Based upon the results, he concludes that the single most reliable factor is the frequency of association, with Nisei students preferring to be among Nisei, then with other ethnic groups.

Meredith, Gerald M. and Connie G. W. Meredith. "Acculturation and Personality Among Japanese-American College Students in Hawaii." Journal of Social Psychology 68 (February 1966), 175-82.

Purpose of the study is to present differing characteristics between Sansei and Caucasian college students on a basic set of personality dimensions. Based upon the findings which show that Japanese-American males are higher on the introversion level, while Japanese-American women are higher on the anxiety level, authors conclude that early socialization and family patterns (along with adolescent peer groups) have a large infulence upon the molding of personality.

Meredith, Gerald M. "Amae and Acculturation Among Japanese-American College Students in Hawaii." Journal of Social Psychology 70 (December 1966), 171-80.

Discusses the difference between Sansei Japanese-American college students and Caucasian-American students on a set of basic personality characteristics. With a group consisting of 154 Sansei (82 men, 72 women) enrolled at the University of Hawaii, and 140 Caucasian (68 men, 72 women) at both the University of Hawaii and the University of Illinois, author found that the Sansei are more introverted and anxious than their Caucasian counterparts. Conclusion drawn was that a parallel exists between the feelings of introversion/anxiety and amae (the basic dependency need).

Meredith, Gerald M. "Personality Correlates of Pidgin English Usage Among Japanese-American College Students in Hawaii." Japanese Psychological

Research 6 (1964).

Investigation of the personality characteristics of 79 college-level Japanese-Americans in Hawaii referred to several remedial speech courses due to sever Pidgin English usage. These students were compared with 60 Caucasian-American and 75 Hawaiian-born Sansei on scores resulting from the Catell 16 P.F. questionnaire, and results are discussed in terms of physiological, educational, and socio-cultural variables.

Sue, Derald W. and Barbara A. Kirk. "Differential Characteristics of Japanese-Americans and Caucasian-American College Students." Journal of Counseling Psychology 20 (March 1973), 142-48.

Findings support the hypothesis that cultural values cause the same degree of differentiation among these two groups of students, despite their ethnic diversities.

Sue, Derald W. and Austin C. Frank. "A Typological Approach to the Psychological Study of Chinese and Japanese-American College Males." Journal of Social Issues 29 (Spring 1973), 129-48.

A typology formed from scores on the school and college ability test, strong vocational interest bank, and the OMNIBUS personality invention was applied to 104 Chinese-American and 50 Japanese-American males to identify significant homogeneous subgroups and pinpoint indentifiable psychological characteristics shared by both groups.

FAMILY LIFE

Kalish, Richard A. and Sharon Moriwaki. "The World of the Elderly Asian American." Journal of Social Issues 29 (Spring 1973), 187-210.

Description of the psycho-social past and present living conditions of selected elderly Chinese-American and Japanese-Americans. Includes those values most important to them in maintaining an adequate life style during their later years.

Kitano, Harry H. L. "Differential Child Rearing Attitudes Between the First and Second Generation Japanese in the United States." Journal of Social Psychology 53 (1961), pp. 13-19.

Based upon a survey of 26 Issei and 43 Nisei in the Los Angeles area, author analyzes the differences in child-rearing attitudes among first generation Japanese-Americans born in Japan who immigrated to the United States prior to 1924 (the Issei), and the attitudes of their children who were born in America (the Nisei). Results were obtained using the Parental Attitude Research Inventory (PARI) and indicate a significant difference in

attitude among the two generations.

Kitano, Harry H. L. "Inter- and Intragenerational Differences in Maternal Attitudes Toward Child-Rearing." Journal of Social Psychology 63 (1964), 215-220.

Author administered the PARI to old and young generations of Japanese in both Japan and the United States. Findings show that although a substantial attitudinal difference exists among the generations of the same country, no significant distinction occurs among the same generation in different countries. Older women are more restrictive in their patterns of child-rearing, proving that differences are inter, rather than intra-generational.

Kurokawa, Minako. "Lineal Orientation in Child-Rearing Among Japanese." Journal of Marriage and Family 30 (February 1968), 129-36.

Examines the degree to which changes in value and recreational orientations are taking place in the Japanese family system, particularly in the area of child-rearing practice. Looks at the conflict between individual and traditional methods and includes a brief discussion of family values and acculturation among Japanese immigrants to the United States.

Modell, John. "The Japanese-American Family: A Perspective for Future Generations." Pacific Historical Review 37 (February 1968), 67-82.

Based upon a survey of 1047 first generation Japanese, author discusses the Issei occupations in both Japan and the United States, emigration patterns, reasons for coming to the U. S., difficulty faced in America, and the new value system acquired by them -- especially as all affected the Japanese family life.

Nedoff, Charles R. "Family Solidarity, Ideology, and Independent Enterprise Among Japanese-Americans in Santa Clara County." Unpublished MA thesis, Stanford University, 1951.

Based upon a survey of 50 Caucasian businessmen, 50 Japanese-Americans employed in non-entrepreneurial positions, this study examines the relationship of small family solidarity to an ideology which supports hard work and frugality among Japanese-Americans in Santa Clara County. Results show that authoritarian behavior is not characteristic of the Nisei although Issei patterns of independent enterprise with family participation is apparent.

GENERATIONAL VALUES

Arkoff, Abe. "Need Patterns in Two Generations of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii." Journal of Social Psychology 50 (1959), 75-79.

Results of EPPS administered to samples of second and third generation Japanese-Americans were compared with each other and with an American "normative" group. Differences between the groups suggest an acculturation process with the third generation Japanese-Americans between the second generation and the American normative group.

Berrien, F. K., Abe Arkoff, and Shinkuro Iwahara. "Generation Difference in Values: Americans, Japanese-Americans and Japanese. Journal of Social Psychology 71 (April 1967), 169-75.

Study of generational value differences among 100 mother-daughter and 100 father-son groups showed that there was no increase in differences among any one culture -- all generational differences were similar and equally divided among the three groups.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Hertzler, Virginia B. "A Sociometric Study of Japanese Students in a Polytechnic High School." Unpublished MA thesis, University of Washington, 1949.

Study of interpersonal relationships among Japanese students at Garfield High School in Seattle. Based upon questionnaire data, results show that Japanese prefer to associate with their own ethnic group in all situations.

Portenier, Lillian G. "Abilities and Interests of Japanese-American High School Seniors." Journal of Social Psychology 25 (February 1947), 53-61.

Study based upon the mental ability test of 669 Japanese-American seniors enrolled in the high school at the Heart Mountain Relocation Project near Cody, Wyoming with comparisons to students in all Wyoming high schools. Results show that Japanese-Americans consistently score lower than other seniors which may be result of language handicap rather than intelligence.

INTERMARRIAGE

Connor, John W. "American-Japanese Marriages --- How Stable Are They?" Pacific Historian 13 (Winter 1969), 25-36.

Contrary to the assumption that marriages between American Caucasian males and native-born Japanese females are relatively unstable, author found that of the 20 couples who took part in his study, all were as stable and well-adjusted as Caucasian American couples of comparable marital experience and socio-economic background.

Connor, John W. "An Investigation of the Marital Stability of Twenty American-Japanese Couples in the Sacramento Area." Unpublished MA thesis, Sacramento State College, 1966.

Tests the assumption that marriages between Caucasian-American males and Japanese born females are unstable due to differences in culture, religion, and race. Based upon interviews of 20 married couples and five divorced women, author concludes that these marriages are not unstable and that couples are well-adjusted.

Kikumura, Akemi and Harry H. L. Kitano. "Interracial Marriage: A Picture of the Japanese-Americans." Journal of Social Issues 29 (Spring 1973), 67-82.

Review of past and current patterns of intermarriage show that Issei had an almost exclusive preference for each other when marrying, while only 50% of the Sansei generation marry within their own culture.

Tinker, John N. "Intermarriage and Ethnic Boundaries; the Japanese-American Case." Journal of Social Issues 29 (Spring 1973), 49-66.

Survey analysis of the marriage records of Japanese-Americans in Fresno, California indicates an increased rate of intermarriage within the last decade.

MARRIAGE

Arkoff, Abe, Richard A. Kalish, and Michael Maloney. "Cross-cultural Comparisons of College Student Marital Role Preferences." Journal of Social Psychology 68 (February 1966), 41-47.

Using the Jacobson scale, research was conducted at Cal State Los Angeles among 131 Caucasian and 95 Japanese-American college students with results compared to previous data about Japanese, Japanese-Americans, and Caucasian-Americans. Results show that Japanese-American males in Hawaii are the most dominant, while Japanese females from Japan are the most equalitarian in their attitudes toward marriage.

Arkoff, Abe, Gerald Meredith, and Janice Dong. "Attitudes of Japanese-American and Caucasian-American Students Toward Marriage Roles." Journal of Social Psychology 59 (February 1963), 11-15.

Discusses dilemma of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii who are caught between Japanese tradition of male dominant role and Caucasian-American companionate role in marriage. Results from 60 Caucasian-Americans, and 75 Japanese-Americans in Hawaii show that the Caucasian couples are equalitarian, as were the Japanese-American women. Japanese-American men were more male dominate than either group of women.

Arkoff, Abe, Gerald Meredith, and Shinkuro Iwahara. "Male Dominant and Equalitarian Attitudes in Japanese, Japanese-American and Caucasian-American Students." Journal of Social Psychology 64 (1964), 225-29.

Results from a 28-item measuring scale questionnaire show that although no significant difference was found among Caucasian males and females, both Japanese and Japanese-American males were high in male dominance while Japanese and Japanese-American females were high in equalitarianism.

MENTAL HEALTH

Babcock, Charlotte G. and William Caudill. "Personal and Cultural Factors in Treating a Nisei Man." In George Seward, ed., Clinical Studies in Culture Conflict, New York: Ronald Press, 1958, pp. 409-448.

Intensive case study of a Nisei man who was under psychoanalysis for two years. Detailed analysis of the cultural aspects of his problem - alienation, loneliness, and depression resulting from family, school, and war experiences.

Iga, Mamoru. "Culture Factors in Suicide of Japanese Youth with Focus on Personality." Sociology and Social Research 46 (October 1961), 75-90.

Study of suicide rate among 20-25 and over 6 age group pinpointing uniqueness of high rural suicide rate, high female suicide rate, and high evening rate. Author attributes these statistics to (1) "weak ego" of Japanese youth (2) uninhibited impulses (3) sense of obligation, guilt, and shame (4) favorable attitude toward suicide (5) sense of insecurity.

Iga, Mamoru. "The Japanese Social Structure and the Source of Mental Strains of Immigrants in the United States." Social Forces 35 (March 1957), 271-78.

Examines possible sources of mental strain and conflict of Japanese immigrant stemming from his traditional cultural ties, with supportive research from studies carried out in urban farming community of Davis County, Utah from 1954-1955.

Ikeda, Kiyoshi, Harry V. Ball and Douglas S. Yamamura. "Ethnocultural Factors in Schizophrenia; the Japanese in Hawaii." American Journal of Sociology 68

(September 1962), 242-48.

Study of differential risk in schizophrenia among Okinawan and Naichi Japanese in Hawaii, showing relationship between ethnicity and personality disturbance. Results show that both groups of Japanese are similar in schizophrenic diagnosis with Okinawans showing a higher risk.

Kitano, Harry H. L. "Japanese-American Crime and Delinquency." Journal of Psychology 66 (1967), 253-63.

Through quantitative data regarding home, school, friends and neighborhood, author seeks to determine whether or not Japanese-American delinquents perceive their surroundings as significantly different than perceived by nondelinquents.

Kitano, Harry H. L. "Japanese-American Mental Illness." In Stanley, Plog and Robert Edgerton (eds.), Changing Perspectives on Mental Illness. New York: Holt, Rinehart, Winston, 1969, pp. 256-84.

Discussion of spectrum of Japanese-American mental illness with references to epidemiological rates and conclusion that mental illness rates are rather low. Analysis of culture, community, and family is included.

Kitano, Harry H. L. "Mental Illness in Four Cultures." Journal of Social Psychology 80 (1970), 121-34.

Comparison of schizophrenic research among Japanese in Japan, Okinawa, Hawaii, and mainland United States. Despite sub-cultural differences, the reactions, definitions and resources were surprisingly similar.

Kitano, Harry H. L. "Passive Discrimination: The Normal Person." Journal of Social Psychology 70 (October 1966), 23-31.

Groups of third generation male adolescent Japanese-American delinquents and nondelinquents were studied for passive discrimination -- a preference for one's own ethnic group despite belief in equality of all men. Results showed that nondelinquents identified more with own ethnic group, and that ethnically-oriented Japanese-Americans practice a higher degree of descrimination.

Kurokawa, Minako. "Research in Process in the Field of Sociological Background of Delinquent and Non-delinquent Japanese-Americans." Department of Sociology, Sacramento State College, 1970.

Shows that Sansei delinquents have characteristics of not identifying with their ethnic community, family, neighborhood, or school, which make them immune to these environmental influences.

Kurokawa, Minako. "Cultural Conflict and Mental Disorder." Journal of Social Issues 25 (January 1969), 195-214.

Shows that initial rates of aberrant behavior in areas of crime and delinquency are low, concluding that acculturation can be associated with increases of problem behavior.

PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS

Abe, Steven Kiyoshi. "Nisei Personality Characteristics as Measured by the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule and Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory." Unpublished PhD dissertation, University of Utah, 1958.

Objective assessment of the Nisei personality with results showing that cultural variables are a dominant factor in personality development. Nisei have a closer identification with each other than with other racial groups.

Arkoff, Abe, Gerald Meredith, and Shinkuro Iwahara. "Dominance-deference Patterning in Motherland-Japanese, Japanese-American, and Caucasian-American Students." Journal of Social Psychology 58 (1962-), 61-66.

Twenty-item research questionnaire administered to 63 Caucasians, 76 Japanese-Americans, and 113 Japanese of college age to determine dominance-deference behavior. Results show that compared to Caucasian-Americans, Japanese-Americans have relatively low dominance patterns.

Arkoff, Abe. "Dominance-deference -- East, West, Mid-Pacific; Observations Concerning Japanese, American, and Japanese-American Women." Psychology 7 (1964), 159-64.

Examines attitudes of Japanese in Japan, Japanese-Americans, and Caucasian-Americans toward "deference; the need to admire and support a superior." Results show that despite ethnic identification, women are more deferent than men.

Arkoff, Abe, Gerald Meredith, Shinkuro Iwahara, R. Jones. "Urban-Rural Differences in Need Patterns of Third-generation Japanese-Americans in Hawaii." Journal of Social Psychology 53 (1961), 21-23.

Based upon the EPPS as a survey tool, authors found that no significant difference in need patterning was found among urban and rural Sansei.

Caudill, William and George DeVos. "Achievement, Culture, and Personality: The Case of the Japanese-Americans." American Anthropologist 58 (December 1956), 1102-26.

Follow-up to the 1952 study concludes again that there is a significant

compatability between the value systems found in Japan and in the American middle class culture, despite differences in social structure, customs, and religion. This compatability may be due to both cultures placing a premium upon achievement, long-term rewards, and close attention to detail.

Caudill, William. "Japanese-American Personality and Acculturation." Genetic Psychology Monographs 45 (1952), 3-102.

Value and adaptive mechanism comparison of 30 Issei and 40 Nisei surveyed in Chicago in 1947 based on Thematic Apperception Test results. Comparisons were made with 40 white lower middle class and 20 white upper middle class records, and researcher concludes that significant compatability exists within value systems of two ethnic groups.

DeVos, George. "A Comparison of the Personality Differences in Two Generations of Japanese-Americans by Means of the Rorschach Test." The Nagoya Journal of Medical Science 17 (1954), 153-265.

Based upon samples of 140 Japanese-Americans living in Chicago (50 Issei, 30 Kibei, and 60 Nisei) and 160 Caucasians, a detailed comparison is made of the different patterns of intelligence, ego control, and emotional organization among these two groups.

Fugita, Ben. "An Investigation of the Applicability of the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule to a Cultural Sub-group, the Nisei." Unpublished MA thesis, University of Washington, 1956.

Tests the applicability of the EPPS to a group of 50 men and 50 women Nisei students at the University of Washington. Findings show that EPPS is applicable and measures 15 personality variables considered to be manifest needs.

Hara, Kazuo. "A Study of Certain Attitudes and Their Personality Correlates Among Japanese-Americans." Unpublished MA thesis, San Jose State College, 1954.

Study based upon survey of 80 Nisei and 23 Sansei residents of Santa Clara County to investigate their prejudicial behavior and attitudes as members of minority group within culture which subordinates minorities. Results show that prejudicial attitudes of minorities which relate to majority are motivationally functional through one's lifetime.

Hosokawa, Bill. Nisei: The Quiet Americans. New York: Morrow, 1969.

Book commissioned by the Japanese-American Citizens League as a popular history of its establishment, trials, and accomplishments. Within three sections -- prewar, World War II, postwar to 1950's -- discussion addresses itself to immigrant problems, growth of political and social

awareness, search for identity.

Kitano, Harry H. L. Japanese-Americans: The Evolution of a Subculture. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1969.

Social and psychological interpretation of Japanese-Americans from emigration to the United States through the postwar era. Emphasizes the relationship of ethnic institutions, cultural norms, and values to current social-psychological issues such as mental health, and deviant behavior.

Kuhlen, Raymond G. "The Interests and Attitudes of Japanese, Chinese, and White Adolescents: A Study in Culture and Personality." Journal of Social Psychology 21 (February 1945), 121-33.

Survey of the interests and attitudes of 690 Chinese and 1589 Japanese high school students in Hawaii, and 1547 Caucasian children of comparable age and grade level on the mainland. Based upon data received from the Interest-Attitude Test results show that (1) Asians have a higher degree of worry than whites due to the acculturation process and (2) sex differences are greater than any racial differences.

Lebra, Takie Sugiyama. "An Interpretation of Religious Conversion: A Milennial Movement Among Japanese-Americans in Hawaii." Unpublished PhD dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, 1967.

Attempt to analyze and interpret data on religious conversion during 1964 field work on milennial charismatic set of the Dancing Religion in Hawaii, composed primarily of Japanese-Americans. Focus is on the individual actor's self identity, and conversion is explained as an identity crisis which makes the individual receptive to a milennial message.

Linderfelt, Florence Margaret. "A Comparative Study of the Rorschach Protocols of Japanese and Caucasian College Students." Unpublished MA thesis, University of Hawaii, 1949.

Based upon Rorschach tests of 24 Japanese and 12 Caucasian male University of Hawaii students, and 33 male Caucasians from the University of Southern California, the author found that cultural responses are more apparent than ethnic responses. Hawaiians of both ethnic groups had more similar responses than the two Caucasian groups and the Japanese were ranked midway between the Hawaiian and mainland whites on a test of extroversion.

Lyman, Stanford M. "Generation and Character: The Case of the Japanese-Americans." In Stanford M. Lyman, The Asian in the West. Reno: Western Studies Center, 1970, pp. 81-98.

Detailed exploration about the unique character of the Nisei, discussing its composition, social control and personality control.

McMichael, R. E. and R. E. Grinder. "Guilt and Resistance to Tempation in Japanese and White-Americans." Journal of Social Psychology 64 (1964), pp. 217-23.

Cross-cultural research on conscience development indicates no overall difference among Japanese-American or Caucasian-American children on resistance to temptation or guilt after the transgression occurs. Both boys and girls were surveyed, and no gender differences were found either.

Schermerhorn, Richard A. "Japanese-Americans." In Richard A. Schermerhorn, These Our People: Minorities in American Culture. Boston: Heath, 1949.

Discussion of what Schermerhorn calls the "Japanese ethas" -- qualities such as a sense of obligation, self discipline, group solidarity, conformity, and "dynamic aggressiveness" in work.

Schwartz, Audrey James. "The Culturally Advantaged: A Study of Japanese-American Pupils." Sociology and Social Research 55 (April 1971), 341-53.

Comparative study of public school pupils which shows that high scholastic achievement of Japanese-Americans is due to traditional values of the Japanese culture, which differ from those found in the middle class Caucasian culture.

Schwartz, Audrey J. "Traditional Values and Contemporary Achievement of Japanese-American Pupils." UCLA Graduate School of Education for the Study of Evaluation Report, December 1970.

Concentrating upon 254 pupils from a survey of 2200 in 23 Los Angeles City Schools (grades 6, 9, 12), author determines that the uniqueness of the traditional Japanese culture has a significant affect upon the scholastic achievement of its school children.

Sue, Stanley and Harry H. L. Kitano. "Sterotypes as a Measure of Success." Journal of Social Issues 29 (Spring 1973), 83-98.

Previously, early Chinese and Japanese stereotypes were uniformly negative, reflecting the social, economic, and political climate in America. Currently, Asian-Americans are viewed as highly successful model minorities.

Spencer, Robert F. "Japanese-American Language Behavior." American Speech 25 (December 1950), 241-52.

Author discusses theory that because the Kibei and Issei follow the same linguistic course, they have become the caricature stereotype of the English speaking Japanese. The Nisei, however, are bilingual and may experience difficulty with certain consonants of the English language,

causing them to be socially isolated from the mainstream of society.

POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS

Bunch, Ralph Elliott. "The Political Orientations of Japanese-Americans." Unpublished PhD dissertation, University of Oregon, 1968.

First comprehensive description of Japanese-American political involvement ever done in field of political science. Bunch duplicated survey of Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba's five nation civic culture and applied it to 300 Issei, Kibei, Nisei, and Sansei in Portland in 1967 to describe their political attitudes and behavior in terms of 12 "orientation categories" (such as allegiance and alienation).

Maykovich, Minako K. "Political Activation of Japanese-American Youth." Journal of Social Issues 29 (Spring (1973), 167-86.

Interviews of 508 Sansei college students in California were conducted to identify sociological correlates of third generation Japanese-American activism. Correlations included dimensions of acceptance versus rejection of tradionalism, and involvement versus detachment from social issues.

SELF-IDENTITY

Kagiwada, George. "Ethnic Identification and Socio-Economic Status --- The Case of the Japanese-Americans in Los Angeles." Unpublished PhD dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1969.

Exploration of the interrelationship of ethnicity and social stratification among 178 native-born Japanese-American heads of household in the Los Angeles area. Results show that the converging effects of a strong ethnic identity and a secure socio-economic position have a definite effect upon political attitudes and party preference.

Kurokawa, Minako. "Mutual Perceptions of Racial Images: White, Black and Japanese-Americans." Journal of Social Issues 27 (1971), 213-35.

Study of adult, college-age, and school-age Californians to determine how they view themselves and other ethnic groups. Results show only partial support for the hypothesis that whites are dominant and minorities have negative traits as was the case in the 1930 study by Katz and Braly.

Matsumoto, Gary M., Gerald M. Meredith, and Minoru Masuda. "Ethnic Identity: Honolulu and Seattle Japanese-Americans." In Stanley Sue and Nathanial N. Wagner (eds.), Asian-Americans; Psychological Perspectives. Ben Lomond, California: Science and Behavior Books, 1973, pp. 65-74.

Study compares the degree of ethnic identity among three generations of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii via an Ethnic Identity Questionnaire. Highest

score was achieved by the Issei sample, and entire Hawaiian results were compared with scores derived from the Seattle sample. Seattle results proved to be more ethnically strong than their Hawaiian counterparts.

Maykovich, Minako K. Japanese-American Identity Dilemma, Tokyo: Waseda University Press, 1972.

Exploration of the thesis that the Sansei and Yonsei are currently establishing a new identity within the multi-ethnic American culture. This fact dispels the myth that the Japanese-Americans have been fully assimilated into society.

Okano, Yukio and Bernard Spilka. "Ethnic Identity, Alienation, and Achievement Orientation in Japanese-American Families." Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology 2 (September 1971), 273-82.

Study of Sansei and Nisei high school students and their mothers to determine whether ethnic identity counters the alienate feelings attributed to minorities and/or supports the value of achievement.

Uyeki, Eugene S. "Correlates of Ethnic Identification." American Journal of Sociology 65 (March 1960), 468-74.

Results of a study based upon interviews with 62 Japanese men in Chicago supported the author's hypothesis that (1) test scores of "Japaneseness" in terms of background, behavior and orientation are consistent with the attitudes and behavior of male Nisei and (2) a strong relationship exists between "Japaneseness" of background and current behavior patterns of these men.

Yamamoto, Joe. "Japanese-American Identity Crisis." In Eugene B. Brody, Minority Group Adolescents in the United States. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1968, pp. 133-56.

Discussion of the need for a Japanese-American identity due to the generational and cultural gaps between the Nisei and their Sansei children. Clinical cases of Japanese-American adolescent crises are included.

SOCIAL PATTERNS

Burma, John H. "Current Leadership Problems Among Japanese-Americans." Sociology and Social Research 37 (January-February 1953), 157-63.

Descriptive analysis of postwar leadership among Japanese-Americans citing major problem as successful integration of Japanese and American culture. Author states that Japanese leaders are too conservative by Nisei standards, but Nisei leaders are too passive and reluctant to disrupt the status quo.

Lyman, Stanford M. "Contrasts in the Community Organization of Chinese and Japanese in North America." Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology 5 (1967), 51-67.

Japanese-American community organizations are viewed as ceremonial, rather than political, whereas Chinese communities are portrayed as isolated and not as well assimilated as the Japanese.

Modell, John. "The Japanese of Los Angeles: A Study in Growth and Accomodation." Unpublished PhD dissertation, Columbia University, 1969.

Descriptive study of the intense organization and strong social control displayed by the Japanese in Los Angeles. Author traces the economic and commercial growth of this community as well as ensuing problems as a result of the Nisei desire to increase his social mobility in the face of discrimination.

SOCIETAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Leathers, Noel L. The Japanese in America. Minneapolis: Lerner Publications, 1968.

Author traces contributions of Japanese-Americans through photographs and textual explanations.

Kitano, Harry H. L. "Changing Achievement Patterns of the Japanese in the United States." Journal of Social Psychology 58 (December 1962), 257-64.

Achievement patterns of Japanese high school students from 1940-1960 are examined by studying their grades and school activity participation. Results reveal a shift in achievement patterns over these years toward a wider participation in school and a lower grade achievement. Explanation may be one of Japanese "acceptance and acculturation" into society.

Klaue, Nancy A. "The Achievement Motivation of the Japanese-American Adolescent Girl Compared to the Caucasian-American Adolescent Girl." Unpublished MA thesis, University of California, Davis, 1968.

Study based upon a survey of 38 Japanese-American and 34 Caucasian-American adolescent girls of the Sacramento and San Francisco Bay areas to discover if Japanese-American girls have a higher need for achievemnt due to parents who take a more active role in their "achievement training" than do Caucasian-American girls of the same socio-economic background.

Levine, Gene N. and Darrel M. Montero. "Socio-economic Mobility Among Third Generations of Japanese-Americans." Journal of Social Issues 29 (Spring

1973), 11-32.

Data derived from a survey of the Sansei generation shows that the Issei occupational and educational attainments are reflected in the achievements of the later generations. This fact indicates that the Japanese-American community is composed of both traditionalist and assimilationist currents.

Nishi, Setsuko M. "Japanese-American Achievement in Chicago: A Cultural Response to Degradation." Unpublished PhD dissertation, University of Chicago, 1963.

Basis of study is the premise that the achievement orientation in Japan serves as the basis for the Japanese-American self identity in America.

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